

The Tarboro' Southerner.

TARBORO', NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM BIGGS, Editor.

Thursday, May 11, 1871.

The Convention.

It is unfortunate that the discussion of a question so important as the calling a State Convention should be introduced at this season of the year, when our agricultural community are busily at work; but the issues involved are so important, not only to that class but the public at large, that it would be almost sinful to defer the matter.

To August next the people of the State will be called upon to say whether they will have a Convention, composed of themselves and representatives acting for themselves. The object of such a Convention is to change certain portions of the present Constitution, which even the most violent radical concedes to be unjust, and unsuited to our people.

Yet these same radicals, acting for their party, have refused to permit this privilege and are now making it a strict party matter. They feel and know that a Convention will abolish many superfluous and expensive offices, which they are now fattening and which is every day dragging out the State deeper and deeper in debt.

But what care they for the interests of the State so long as their own pockets are well lined with dollars wrung from the hard earnings of others? These opposing a Convention are either mostly bankrupt natives who jumped into the radical party for a living, or adventurous carpet-baggers, who, driven by public sentiment from their Northern homes, migrated South in the hope of fattening upon our substance.

Shall they be longer permitted to do?

The people of North Carolina have now the remedy in their own hands—will they use it? We believe they will. The issues involved in the August election are momentous—and may be summed up in the term "official profanity" and "financial ruin." The radical party itself has made the issue, but they should not be allowed to take the aggressive.

It is our duty to carry the war into the enemy's country, charging upon them the many crimes and injuries of which they have been proven guilty. They have invited the attack and let them be met by our speakers and journals at every point with a full exposition of their rascality, robbery and roguery.

Let no dead issue be brought into the contest, but bring the criminals to the bar of public opinion, and the people of North Carolina will send them to the oblivion which is their proper place.

A Convention alone will accomplish such a result.

The Bayonet Government.

It can no longer be disguised, that the Government of the United States has practically ceased to be a Republic. It is at this moment, to all intents and purposes, a Despotism of the most odious character—the more infamous because under the forms of the Constitution and in the garb of Liberty, it strikes down the dearest and most sacred rights of the citizen. Grant stands to day, in reality, military dictator, and the enforcement, (or, as it is commonly called, the Ku Klux) bill vests him with absolute power, and makes his will as potent and unquestionable as that of the Czar of Russia.

For some time past, it has been the prediction of some of the ablest and most far-seeing Northern Democrats that Grant would never permit another general election to be held for President, but that before the expiration of his term of office, seeing that the reins of Government are falling from the hands of his party, he would proclaim himself military dictator, and by the power of the sword, keep himself in the Presidential chair, and with the rod of the tyrant rule his unwilling subjects like serfs and vassals. That prediction has, to a certain extent, been already realized in this, that Grant has by an act of Congress been clothed with the very power he so much covets. The Enforcement bill is his own measure, in accordance with his purposes and motives, and introduced and passed by his express approbation, request and urgent entreaties.

It is the sheerest folly to longer assert that ours is a representative government, founded on the popular will. It is a government of brute force—of military power—of unbridled tyranny. It no longer guarantees protection and security to the citizen, but substitutes the bayonet for the forum of justice, and introduces armed hirelings in the temple of Liberty, to profane the sacred images, and to demolish and destroy every vestige of the former beauty and grandeur of that great structure which once excited the wonder and admiration of the world.

The only hope for the restoration of civil liberty lies in the National Democratic party. If that party is triumphant in the next election, the usurping will be driven in disgrace from the offices they now hold, and the blessings of peace and good government will be restored.

reached the land. We believe the vaulting ambition of Grant will overpower itself; that, disgusted and indignant with the course of the Radical party, many leading Republicans at the North will unite with us in our efforts to save the country, and will swell the tide of indignation which is destined to sweep from power all who attempt to thwart and impede the popular will.

Our Condition.

In another column of the SOUTHERNER will be found a proclamation from President Grant, issued in the midst of profound peace and for public purposes merely, calling upon all public officers to be zealous in the enforcement of the infamous Ku Klux law and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited.

The Baltimore Gazette well says that it is done with an effrontery worthy of Morton and Butler, his chief adviser, when he asserts that the law was a necessity that was forced upon Congress by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States, and by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflicts.

How lately! The Southern States have been the theatre of insurrection and military conflicts, let the world judge. Six years have now passed since Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, and Johnston at Greasboro', North Carolina. From that time until the present, in spite of provocations innumerable, of proscriptions beyond parallel, of military satrapies, of emissaries, and hordes of Radical emissaries, stirring up strife between the races and maligning the people they plundered, there is not a record, a single instance of armed resistance to the Federal Government, or of any such lawless combinations of persons as would justify, under the Constitution, the interference of the Federal Executive. The disorders that have occurred in some localities, sprung from local causes, and were capable of being met by local means.

The prime instigators of those disorders were the Radicals themselves—the so-called "Reconstruction" act was not designed to promote peace in the South, but to excite hatred and disaffection. The passions and the prejudices of the Northern people were used as agencies to promote and sustain every fresh measure of brutality and persecution.

Secret political leagues—the band and curse of free Governments, and the most potent of all the machinery of despotism—were organized, in the interest of the Radicals, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. At the South, these leagues were the most dangerous, because they were distinctively organized. Their purpose was to array the blacks, in a solid mass, against the whites, and they thus made that discrimination between the races which the Radicals were, at the same time, hypocritically insisting should not be recognized.

From first to last, from the earliest Reconstruction act, down through the several amendments to the crowning outrage of the Ku Klux bill, there has not been a solitary measure affecting the people of the South, that has not been carried through Congress by raising issues that were notoriously false, and for the scandalous purpose of perpetrating by force or fraud the rule of the dominant faction. Nothing was done in the interest of peace, but everything in the interest of party.

The only conditions on which the South could hope to obtain relief, were to humbly accept Radical doctrine, and to vote, with due meekness, the Radical ticket. General Sherman, who has no love for the South, and to whom the South has no reason to be grateful, had the misfortune, at New Orleans, less than two weeks ago, to utter the following language: "If there had been no Reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies been left, the close of the war, to settle all questions of difference between the two sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable." Still more pointedly he added, in respect to alleged outrages at the South, and to the bill that was framed ostensibly to put an end to them: "I, probably, have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku Klux, and I am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated. If Ku Klux were kept out of Congress, and the army held out of performance of its legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the Southern States to put down all the Ku Klux or other bands of marauders."

The Radicals, however, pretend to think differently—they have laid out for themselves a programme of action, and they are determined to execute it. Whilst persecuting the South, they are blinding the eyes of the North to the insidious steps by which they are steadily marching towards the centralization of all power at Washington. The troubles at the South were of their originating and fomenting. They first made the occasion, and then proceeded to apply what they called the remedy. They have

found in General Grant—once professing a Democrat—the willing agent of their most unscrupulous schemes. He does not hesitate a single moment to carry out their most audacious behests. He is of them, and with them. Instead of being the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, he has abdicated the most important of his functions, thrust aside all consideration for his oath to maintain and uphold the Constitution of the United States, in all its parts, and with arrogant adherence to all its provisions, and has degenerated into the most shameful of political parasites.

His proclamation, declaring his determination to execute the behests of his party, stamps the character of the man. He commences it with a gross perversion of the truth, and he follows it up with a menace. He clothes himself with dictatorial powers, whilst professing a reluctance to use them, fulminates an edict against local outrages, which have long since ceased, and against alleged bands of Ku Klux, which no longer exist, and whose occasional acts of lawlessness General Sherman, with the best sources of information open to him, declares have been greatly exaggerated.

For the Southerner.

May Meeting of the Agricultural Club of California Township.

The regular meeting of this Club was held at Farnville, Pitt Co., on Saturday the 6th day of May.

It was more generally attended than any previous meeting. President Williams called the meeting to order at the usual hour. Elder Giddens Allen and W. L. Grierman enrolled their names as members of the Club.

Mr. James Joyner stated that Prof. Kier, State Geologist, Prof. Perry, Howard College, Mass., and Prof. Rockwell, of this State, were present, and proposed that the discussion of the subject proposed at last meeting be postponed in order to give the Club an opportunity to hear the views of those gentlemen upon any topic relating to the agricultural interest of the country they might feel disposed to present to the Club. The President, in behalf of the Club expressed his gratification at being honored with the presence of such distinguished visitors, and assured them that the Club would be pleased to hear their views upon the all important subject of agriculture.

Prof. Kier in response to this invitation arose and delivered a speech of some length, remarkable for its clear and logical reasoning, its plain practical truths and appropriateness to the agricultural interest of the State, more especially our immediate section—Eastern Carolina, which he said was not surpassed, if equalled in fertility and resources. Our farms abounded with abundant material for restoring our worn out fields to their original fertility. On most plantations he had found manure which he considered far superior to any other fertilizer. He said that he had seen a farmer in New Jersey who had made a distance of thirty miles to get what was his estimate of its value. Foreign fertilizers as a general thing had proved to be of little value and he was glad to learn that the farmers in this immediate section had not been swayed by them, as those in other parts of the State. He dwelt with emphasis and force upon the importance of cultivating our farming operations. It was far better to let our old worn out fields grow up in pine trees and regains their natural strength, for those who are to come after us, then to attempt to make them profitable by our present mode of cultivation. Cultivate less land, manure it better, and we could in a few years make one acre produce as much as five does now. We would make more, at less expense and with less labor. Our present law of enclosure, he regarded as unwise and detrimental to the best interest of the farming community. The lands of the United States were being stripped at the rate of one and half million acres annually, and in a few years the timber that we now use for fuel would be worth more than the land on which it grew. He advocated in strong terms the necessity of our farmers making their own bread-stuff and meat. We could raise pork here as cheap as the Western farmers from whom we had been purchasing such enormous quantities. It was a stigma upon the enterprise and intelligence of the Southern people to be constantly importing flour and other necessaries from Northern markets. Where they had the soil, climate, etc., to produce equally as good here, he said, he was not ashamed to stand with Northern hay, besides the large quantity transported over our railroad, when we could raise it here at less expense than the cost of transportation. We could grow as good clover in North Carolina as was grown in any Northern State. The reason we had never succeeded was that we had never made the proper effort, speeches, agricultural books and essays would be of little value unless we went to work with practical operation the various theories suggested.

Prof. Perry and Rockwell addressed the Club in general and well timed remarks upon Southern agriculture. We regret our inability to give even a correct synopsis of their speeches. The regular order of business was gone through with and the evening consumed in remarks by the members of the Club on different subjects of no general interest to the public. The hour of meeting was closed from 11 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock A. M.

Dr. T. W. Harris, of Marlboro' will deliver an address before the Club at Farnville, on the 1st Saturday in June.

Southern Loyal Claims

The Baltimore Sun's correspondent says: "Judging of the character and amount involved in the claims thus far submitted to the loyal claims commission, the total amount of the claims will eventually reach twenty millions of dollars, though some parties make a much higher estimate."

To the Conservative Democrats of the 2d Congressional District.

At a meeting of the District Executive Committee, held at Goldsboro' on the 4th day of May, 1871.

It was Resolved, That thorough and immediate organization of our forces is indispensable to success in the great work we have in hand, and therefore it is urged upon the last Executive Committee of the counties of this District that they call Conventions to meet at their respective county seats, not later than the first day of June next, to nominate candidates for the Convention, and appoint new Executive Committees and canvassers for the ensuing campaign.

The issues at stake are of the greatest importance, and the consequences to flow from them are pregnant with great good or corresponding evil; dependent upon whether we come fully up to the high mark of our duty as citizens, or fall short of a proper discharge of that duty.

If ever there was a time in the history of our State in which every man should devote his talents, his means and his influence to her rescue from the fearful slough in which she has been dragged by the bad legislation of evil and corrupt men, that time is now. State pride, the independence of our citizens, individual liberty of ourselves and our children, a desire to be well governed and to possess and enjoy our property in peace and prosperity, released from the fearful burden of taxation which is now crushing every enterprise to the earth, all conspire to bring about the rescue of our people from more vigorous, earnest, zealous and enthusiastic campaign than has ever been heretofore seen.

Victory will be ours if we are but resolved upon it and WORK for it, otherwise defeat and utter ruin, State, financial and personal, awaits us.

It was also resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed and requested to act as District Canvassers at large:

- W. A. Allen, Duplin.
- J. G. Scott, Onslow.
- L. M. Martin, Carteret.
- C. C. Clark, Craven.
- B. F. Askew, Jones.
- W. W. Dunn, Lenoir.
- W. T. Dorch, Wayne.
- J. W. Dunham, Wilson.
- Geo. Howard, Edgecomb.
- R. C. Jewell, Pitt.
- W. A. Darden, Jr., Greene.
- Thos. S. KENNAN, Chm'n.
- J. HUGHES, Sec'y.

Hon. Jeff. Davis's Mississippi Estates Now Owned by One of his Former Slaves.

A letter to the Chicago Tribune describes a visit made in company with Mr. Jefferson Davis to the plantation formerly owned by him in Mississippi. The writer says:

"We left at night on the R. E. Lee, one of our finest steamers, and landed in the morning at the plantation about day light the next morning. This plantation, and another known as Briarfield, were occupied before the war by Mr. Davis and his brother, President Davis. They were sold to a favorite freed man, Ben Montgomery, for \$300,000, payable at the end of ten years (1st January, 1870), interest at six per cent, payable annually. Ben, who is very black, but thoroughly educated before the war, met us and gave us a breakfast, waiting on the table himself, and not offering to take a seat. After breakfast we had a carriage and rode over the magnificent estate, the extent of which you can form some idea when I tell you that Ben Montgomery made at year 2,500 bales of cotton and a large quantity of corn. We dined at Briarfield, the former residence of Jefferson Davis, and now occupied as a residence by the freed man, Ben, and you will not be surprised to learn that the former slaves of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the warmth of affection which they were capable of expressing. Mr. Davis met them cordially and encouraged them by many kind words. At dinner, at which our wealthy host again waited on us in elegant style, we passed on to a very large and valuable plantation which has been purchased by Ben Montgomery and added to the Davis estate, and which will add to his crop this year probably 1,000 bales more, making 3,500 in all. 'It is a good crop.'"

Massachusetts Ku-Klux.

Mrs. Wellman, employed in the military establishment of Mrs. Ames at Stonington, Mass., was assaulted by two disguised ruffians as she was passing from the shop homeward last week, and her eyes, mouth, nose and ears filled with vitriol. The perpetrators of the horrid outrage evidently mistook her for Mrs. Ames, as on her striking they said: "It is not Mrs. Ames, and let her go." She groped her way to her home, and has been in a terrible suffering condition since. The villains have not been discovered.

More Whiskey Consumed Than is Manufactured.

A statement of the number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation throughout the country, issued from the revenue office, shows that there are 103 grain distilleries and 6 molasses distilleries—an increase of 19 over the past year. The total spirit producing capacity of these stills is 216,357 gallons daily, and the supposed daily consumption is 230,000, or 13,642 gallons more than is made. The distilleries for the year ending April 30th, 1871, produced 43,122 gallons more than the past year.

Proclamation from Thiers—The Germans Threaten to Resume the war.

Versailles, May 8.—Thiers, in a proclamation to the people of Paris, says the Germans declare they will immediately resume the war unless the insurrection is at once suppressed. The proclamation closes as follows: "Reunite and open your gates to us. The work of the nation will then cease, and tranquility and abundance take its place. We are marching to deliver you and we will be among you in a few days. You should us."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCIRE FACIAS.

THAT THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ON OR ABOUT THE 27TH INST. LEAVE TARBORO' for a few months on business. Now is the time, all Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Orders of Work received at the Barber Shop of J. T. Scott, Under Howard Hotel, my 41-1m* EDWARD E. CADDETT, Tarboro', N. C.

Warning to Trespassers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that no person, White or Black, is permitted to trespass upon, or pass over my land, for any purpose whatsoever, to Hunt with Dog or Gun, by Day or Night. Persons violating this notice must expect the law to be fully enforced. my 11-1m ASHWELL ROBERTS.

DR. L. T. FUQUA,

DENTIST.

MAY BE FOUND AT HIS

Office, at Tarboro', N. C., from the 1st to the 10th and from the 20th to the 30th of each month. my 11-8

F. ODENHEIMER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

AT HIS

Livery Stables,

a Large drove of very fine HORSES,

and also well selected assortment of

VEHICLES

to be sold for cash or exchange. Our friends and also the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them at the Stable of

F. ODENHEIMER,

Tarboro', N. C. my 11-8

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

THIS SIMPLE, BEAUTIFUL and efficient Machine is in advance of its competitors of the day on the following important points:

First.—It has nearly twice as much space within its cover as any other Machine. Every inch of which is valuable, as you will soon find.

Second.—It runs with about one-half the labor required to work any other shuttle Machine. A twelve-year old child can run with it. The needle can be set in an instant and without the least difficulty, even by a child. It can be changed from sewing to a number of stitches without difficulty. With other machines you must pay a machinist 3 to 5 dollars to change them.

In all other points it is equal to the best of them. This Machine is sold for Cash.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE RUNS BY

hand or foot. It has stood the test for 20 years, and now for its most enviable reputation.

125,000 Sold Last Year,

more than any other Machine, and this largely in the North, where Machines are best judged, and where they are sold at the lowest reasonable prices, \$19 monthly, and \$100 cash.

These Machines are put on trial and sold on most reasonable terms, \$19 monthly, and \$100 cash. They will cost you nothing before purchasing the machine, and the heavy duty Machine which you will find of more value.

These Machines will be kept in repair, and full instructions given to the buyer. We will keep on hand all the necessary notions, and everything else required for them. CHAMBERLAIN & BAYLES, my 11-8

VINEGAR BITTERS

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

DR. J. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. H. WESSON & CO.

Land Brokerage,

No. 1321 Virginia and Cary Sts.,

RICHMOND, VA.

May 4.

Huguenot Springs,

Powhatan County, Va.

WM. H. WESSON, Recently of

Carolina, and JAMES M. SUBLETT,

formerly of the Spotswood Hotel, will open

the

Celebrated Watering-Place,

for the season. To those unacquainted with

its waters, we will state that the sulphur

spring is a mild type of the Greiner White.

The chalybeate waters are equal to any in

Virginia.

Churches, pleasant drives, picturesque

scenery, good hunting and fishing abound.

A Fine Band of Music

will be in attendance. Billiards, ten-pin,

shuffle-board, croquet, chess-boards, dominoes, &c., will be provided, free of charge.

Table-wine, porter, ale, lager beer, and complete confectionary will be furnished to those who may wish them.

There will be no bar-room or gambling saloon on the premises.

The boat D. V. L. will take passengers to

within 15 miles of the Springs, and the Richmond & Danville railroad within 4 miles, at

reasonable rates, from which points comfortable conveyance will be in attendance.

Its convenience to city and country markets, with a good farm and gardens attached, give advantages which few places of the kind possess, and they pledge their best efforts to please.

BOARD: Per month, \$45; per month for the season, \$40; per week, \$12.50; per day, \$2.

my 4-11

H. Whitlock & Co.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

extensive Spring Stock

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR

Men, Youths & Boys Wear.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Dress Goods

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

22-1/2c charge nothing for looking and sell

very cheap for cash only—22

H. WHITLOCK & CO.,

Tarboro', April 6, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO

known as J. M. SPRAGINS & CO., was

terminated on the 17th of April,

(1871). All accounts due by the late firm must be

presented to J. M. SPRAGINS alone, for pay-

ment; and all accounts due the late firm must

be paid to J. M. SPRAGINS